

contest with that gentleman in the future. It will be wise if all American yachtsmen who may visit England leave Mr. Ashbury in the yachting Coventry to which he has been sent by Vice Commodore Douglas.

France—The Republic or the Monarchy.

The debate which took place in the French Assembly on Friday last is likely long to be remembered. In itself the debate was unimportant. But for the remark of President Thiers—"You entrusted us with the republic"—the debate with M. Gasconde and his "door," "window" and "furniture" tax might have quietly passed into oblivion. The President, however, struck the wrong chord. The "No!" "No!" from the Right was dreadfully emphatic, and it must have reminded the President of some pledges which he seems not unwilling to forget. It is notorious that two-thirds of the Assembly are monarchists. It is undeniable that they gave their confidence to M. Thiers at the outset, because they believed he would use all his influence to restore the monarchy. Since the advent of Thiers to power there have arisen difficulties which have disturbed the calculations both of the President and of the Assembly. For these difficulties neither has been responsible, and hence there has been much mutual forbearance. The Assembly could not blame the President; the President could not blame the Assembly. Now, however, President Thiers has spoken out, and he has spoken out so plainly that it is no longer to be doubted that he goes in fairly and squarely for the republic. "You entrusted us with the republic!" The Right, the powerful majority, say "No." The Left, the weak minority, cheer to the echo. With the Right at his back President Thiers has found it a comparatively easy task to govern France. It seems now as if the long-threatened crisis had been reached. For the time President Thiers is without his majority in the House. His explanation may be satisfactory, but it may not. If satisfactory all may be well. If not satisfactory the dreaded crisis has been reached. President Thiers may resign, but his resignation will not make an end of the difficulty. A general election may be found to be a necessity; but no man can tell to what wild chaotic confusion a general election may lead. The sword may be again unsheathed, and France may have to seek salvation through another baptism of blood. President Thiers has consented to modify his tax bill in face of the Parliamentary opposition. The debate on the measure was renewed in the Assembly yesterday. The portion of the act increasing the tax on licenses was adopted, and the clauses decreeing an increase of the tax on doors, windows and furniture rejected. This action is somewhat complimentary to M. Thiers, but it will derange his treasury calculations fearfully, and go to prove that the French Parliament would not drain the bitter cup to the dregs, as he recommended.

Suggestive Gossip of the Religious Press.

Our religious contemporaries appear to be afflicted with the midsummer dulness. If we take the present week as an example we might be led to wonder how the religious press succeed in entertaining and retaining their readers from one year's end to the other. But it so happens that during a twelvemonth there are many happy and gracious revivals in the spirit that pervades their columns. There are the conventions and annual assemblies, anniversary gatherings and discussions upon a great variety of other topics, which furnish themes and serve to impart a lively and animated coloring to their pages. But here in the middle of July, with the thermometer on the trapeze and the mercury almost grasping the round hundred in the shade, who can expect cheerful repartee or heavy logic or ponderous dogmatism in our religious journals? Some—the *Golden Age*, for example—may treat on politics, and pronounce Horace Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination equal to anything the brain of St. Paul ever produced after his conversion. The *Christian Union* may talk of "Political Consistency," and declare "the republican party to be sounder, safer, more earnest for the great ends of public good, than any nascent party made up by the most extraordinary coalition known to political history." The sterling old *Methodist* may show "The Way the Irish Catholics are Humbugged," or publish a letter from Pastor Ribetti, of Rome, denying certain statements made by Father Gavazzi in a speech delivered by the latter at Princeton a few weeks since. The Presbyterian *Observer* may go "In Search of Christianity," touch on the "Rev. Dr. Loyal Young and Free Discussion," suggest something in regard to "Progress Toward Union," and have something to say about a "Welcome to Scotch Divines." The *Evangelist* may want to know "What Shall We Substitute?" referring to the subject of ministerial education, or draw "An American Parallel for John Henry Newman." The *Independent* may preach a sermon upon the text of "Not a Bad Heath," and ghoulishly prey upon the heartstrings of the living while it cants upon the heart of a man mouldering in his grave. John Cotton Smith, editor in chief of the *Church and State*, Protestant Churchman and Christian Witness, a surplage of pious papers all boiled into one, may descend upon "Christianity in Our Colleges" or give "An Interesting Specimen" of clergymen wishing to take orders in the Episcopal Church and requiring them to be six months off clerical duty. "What for?" asks the Rev. Mr. Cotton Smith. "To give them a vacation, or is it to put them on probation and test their meekness for the priesthood?" It might be suggested that they may make it either a "vacation," including a trip to Europe, or to Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, Sharon Springs, Lake Mahopac, Bergen Point or Niagara Falls, or to go to some political convention, like those recently held at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and open the proceedings with prayer. In the latter case they might fit themselves for the duties of chaplains of the United States Senate or House of Representatives or of some of our State Legislatures, and in time become competent to serve as chaplains on board of some of Uncle Sam's men-of-war bound on a three years' cruise. At any rate, by all means let them have their "vacation," for a great number of good and godly people are on it about these days. The Baptist *Examiner* may think it the "Duty of Every Man To Doubt,"

and there are, unfortunately, many "doubting Thomases" among us. The *Jewish Messenger* may wish to "Unite the Hebrew Churches." The *Liberator* may discourse about "The Body and Its Relation With the Soul." The *Christian Intelligence* may discourse upon our "National Trust," the Bible, and quote Jonathan Edwards to prove that the "millennium will begin in America"—with Greeley's election, perhaps. The Roman Catholic *Tablet* may give us an interesting chapter about "Bismarck and the Jesuits." The Abbé McMaster may denounce the "Sage of Chappaqua" and chop logic as the venerable woodchopper chops his maples, and the benevolent Patrick Donohoe, of the Boston Pilot, may get up, in the fulness of his great philanthropic nature, some undertaking for the good of man and woman and children kind. In short, the circle of religious journalism may do or say, suggest or prophesy, this or that, yet the wheel of the grand world of Christian righteousness must still revolve and bear upon its periphery all that is pure and holy, just and virtuous, lovely and heavenly, for the benefit of all mankind.

Rome, Italy and the Church—No Compromise from the Pope.

There had been so little heard from Rome for some time past concerning the unsettled difficulties between the Pope and the Italian government, in reference to its occupation of the Holy City, its appropriation of Church properties, &c., that we were beginning to think that the Church and the State were probably in the way to an accommodation, when the Pope's protest (which we have already published in full for the information of our readers) was laid before us. This protest dispels all such fallacious ideas as that of a compromise between the removed sovereign of Rome and the government which has taken his place. The Holy Father, in the statement of the wrongs which he and his Church have suffered and are suffering, and the rights which he cannot relinquish or compromise, shows us that between himself and that which he designates "the usurper's government" no reconciliation is possible.

This protest from the Vatican, of date the 16th of June last, is issued, as His Holiness informs his Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli, to whom it is addressed, in consequence of "a fresh outrage inflicted, not only on us, but all Catholicity"—viz., "the decision recently made by the President of the Ministers of the usurper's government, who has announced his firm resolution to present to the Chambers a bill for the suppression of the religious orders in this our city, the seat of the See of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and the metropolis of the Catholic world." The Pope naturally feels a "profound bitterness" in reference to this resolution, of the Italian Prime Minister, inasmuch as the suppression of the religious orders in Rome, or the arbitrary limitation of their existence, is "a direct attempt aimed against the liberty and independence of the Roman Pontiff, taking, as it does, out of his hands one of the most powerful and most efficacious means of governing the Universal Church."

In this protest, after enlarging upon the evil consequences to the Church of this asserted resolution on the part of the Italian government, the Supreme Pontiff proceeds to a recapitulation of the numerous other rights, as head of the Catholic Church, of which he has been deprived, and of the insults to which he is daily subjected in Rome, and of the reasons which detain him there in the face of all these persecutions, and then he declares, in reference to a reconciliation with Italy:—"No! we cannot stoop to approve these assaults against the Church, this usurpation of our most sacred rights, this culpable interference of civil authority in ecclesiastical concerns." Firm and immovable, "he will stand in defence of his flock. In a word, it is utterly impossible that there can be a compromise between him and the Italian government."

What, then? It appears to us, as the inevitable solution of this irrepressible conflict between Church and State in Rome, that the Pope (the present Pope) will be compelled to leave the city and seek an asylum in some foreign land, should his life be spared a year or two longer. He is convinced that the Italian government is resolved to make Rome to him as a residence really insupportable; and if, in view of the duties of his sacred office, he can listen to no terms of accommodation, we cannot see what other alternative will be left him a few months hence than that of a removal beyond the boundaries of Italy. Nor can we suppose that in the event of the death of Pius the Ninth the case with his successor will offer any other alternative than the abandonment of Rome. How long it may be before this Roman question will demand the intervention of a European conference we cannot tell; but from the gravity and importance of the subject to all the European States, we cannot doubt that to this solution it must come at last.

A FORETASTE OF THE POLITICAL MILLENNIUM.—The most thorough shuffling of the political pack that this age has ever seen was exhibited at the Greeley Jubilee at Chappaqua yesterday, when the Southern members of the Democratic National Committee made a visit to Horace Greeley. There was Duke Gwin, of Sonoma, arm and arm with Francis W. Bird, of Boston; General Chalmers, of Johnston's old army, hobnobbing in lemonade with General Stephen G. Burbridge, of Kentucky; ex-Postmaster General Reagan, of the ex-confederacy, in social discussion with Theodore Tilton, and the representative "old secesh" of the South shaking hands indeed across "the bloody chasm" with the representative old abolition agitators of the North. Is there not something suggestive beyond the mere notion of a political dog in all this? Is it not, indeed, a type of that true reunion where old errors and troubles, even those ghastly ones that led to civil war, may be reviewed in a friendly manner, with concession and pardon on both sides, ready to smooth over all recurring anger? The political millennium is coming.

FIRE IN AN INDIANA STATE PRISON.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 13, 1872. The west shop (two hundred by forty feet) of the Northern Prison at Michigan City has just been burned by fire, supposed to have originated from sparks from a chimney lodging in the gutter and communicating with the roof. This was the largest shop of the prison, in which were working about one hundred men. The contractors, Ford, Johnson & Co., will lose from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand dollars. Loss of the State things. We were here in the same year. I honor him very much. Between him and another person how shall be nameless I am for him earnestly.

THE HAVRE REGATTA.

Herald Special Report from Havre.

Vice Commodore Douglas Refuses to Sail Against Commodore Ashbury.

The Sappho Shows What She Can Do—She Starts Fifteen Minutes Later than the Livonia, Runs to Leeward and Crosses Her Bow and Returns Ahead.

The following special report to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Havre:—

HAVRE, July 13, 1872.

The Havre regatta took place yesterday. Twelve boats were entered for the regatta, and the race was to be sailed inside of twenty hours.

MR. DOUGLAS REFUSES TO SAIL AGAINST MR. ASHBURY.

It was expected that the English yacht Guinevere and Livonia and the American yacht Sappho would be contestants in the race, but the Guinevere being withdrawn,

the Sappho was also withdrawn, because no other large schooner except the Livonia was left in the race, and Mr. Douglas refused to sail with Mr. Ashbury as the only competitor.

THE START.

Four boats started in the race. THE SAPPHO STARTS OUT FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER.

Fifteen minutes after the contending yachts got away the Sappho started after them, and, running to the leeward of the fleet, soon overhauled and passed the Livonia, CROSSING HER BOWS AT LEAST A MILE AHEAD, and returned to the anchorage after being absent one hour and a half.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Debate on Thiers' Taxation Bill—Concession by the Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 13, 1872.

The proposition of M. Gasconde which created such an excited debate in the National Assembly yesterday was to increase the rate of taxation on licenses, doors, windows and furniture.

The subject came up again during the session of the Assembly to-day, and after debate, that part of the proposal increasing the tax on licenses was adopted, but the other portion, increasing the tax on doors, windows and furniture, was rejected.

MINISTER WASHBURN AT BOULOGNE. Hon. E. B. Washburn, the American Minister to France, has gone to Boulogne, where he proposes remaining a few days.

ENGLAND.

Serious Consequences from the Sweep of the Latest Storm.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 13, 1872.

The storm which prevailed throughout England yesterday was very destructive in the midland and southern counties. In many places the growing crops were prostrated and destroyed.

The storm was accompanied by fierce lightning, which struck and killed several people.

ROME.

English Report of the Cardinalate—A Hat for England and Another for America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 13, 1872.

The *Echo* newspaper this afternoon publishes a private letter, said to have been written by a person high in authority at the Vatican, stating that the Pope, on the first of November last—All Saints' Day—bestowed Cardinal hats upon the Most Rev. Henry Edward Manning, Archbishop of London, the Archbishop of Paris, and the Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, now deceased, who was then Archbishop of Baltimore.

EGYPT.

Shooting Affray Between Americans in Alexandria—Civil and Military Officers in Riot and a Combatant Wounded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 1872.

A disgraceful affray occurred here yesterday between G. H. Butler, the United States Consul General, and Wadleigh, his secretary, on the one part, and Generals Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell, ex-confederate officers, employed in the Khedive's service, on the other part. Shots were exchanged and Major Campbell wounded.

The affair creates great excitement, and there are various accounts of the origin of the difficulty. Butler's plea in justification of the imbrolio is that the Khedive's officers made a premeditated attempt to assassinate him. This the others indignantly deny, and assert that Butler was the aggressor.

WILFUL MURDER.

A Man Deliberately Shoots a Lad While Bathing—A Coroner's Jury Return a Verdict of Wilful Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13, 1872.

Last evening while a party of boys were bathing in the river, below the foot of Beale street, a private watchman named Sturgeon, employed to take charge of some boats near at hand, came out on the roof of his dwelling, armed with a musket, and followed by his wife, who was armed with a revolver. After threatening the boys for bathing there, Sturgeon took deliberate aim at one of them named John Murphy, who was in the water, and fired, three slugs striking him in the head, killing him instantly. Immediately after shooting, Sturgeon jumped into a skiff and made his escape. His wife was arrested and lodged in the station house. They came here recently from St. Louis and are represented as bad characters. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Sturgeon.

SENATOR SUMNER.

How He Feels Toward the Cincinnati-Baltimore Nominee for President.

ST. LOUIS, July 13, 1872.

The *Times* to-morrow will publish the following letter from Charles Sumner, addressed to M. L. Reavis, of this city:—

I think that on reflection you will not think it advisable for me to write a public letter on the matter to which you call attention. Mr. Greeley and myself have been fellow laborers in many things. We were born in the same year. I honor him very much. Between him and another person how shall be nameless I am for him earnestly.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(From the New York Methodist (Methodist organ of the United States) July 13.)

THE GOOD NEWS FROM LIVINGSTONE. All doubt as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone is set at rest by the letters received at London from Stanley, the NEW YORK HERALD's correspondent. Stanley, after a journey of much hardship, found Livingstone at Ujiji, on the east side of Lake Tanganyika. Dr. Livingstone's account of his movements is that, in March, 1866, he started to explore the Rovuma River (which falls into the Indian Ocean), reached and crossed the Chambezi River (not the Zambezi), and became convinced that it is the true source of the Nile. He followed this stream, which is called also the Luabala, for 700 miles, supplies failing, he was compelled to return to Ujiji, where Stanley found him in October, 1871. The two explorers spent nearly a month together, going eastward to Unyamwezi. Livingstone, who is hale and hearty, is determined to remain and solve, if possible, the Nile problem. There are nearly two hundred miles of the Chambezi or Luabala to be explored before its source is reached. This work, it is estimated, will occupy two years.

This is Stanley's story, and it is circumstantial and trustworthy. When his letters arrive we shall get more details, and it is to be hoped, something direct from Dr. Livingstone himself. The HERALD's achievement is a great honor to American journalism. What the British government failed to do one American newspaper has accomplished out of its own resources. On the entry of Ujiji our flag was carried at the head of the exploring party. The English dailies are quite enthusiastic over this American achievement, and the stock expressions about "one blood" and "one kindred" are gone over again with great heartiness.

(From the Brooklyn Times, July 12.)

We are convinced at last that Livingstone, the great African explorer, still lives, and the world is indebted to Stanley, the indomitable, of the NEW YORK HERALD, for a knowledge of the gratifying fact. Yesterday advices were received in Red Sea, from Aden, a British sailing station in the Red Sea, that Stanley, in company with Dr. Livingstone's son, had reached that place on his way to England, bearing despatches to the British government from the distinguished traveler. For the incredulity with which the accounts of Stanley's movements in search of Dr. Livingstone have been in some quarters received the NEW YORK HERALD is itself responsible, from the absurdities with which those accounts were so abundantly interlarded. Had the HERALD been content to report what Stanley was doing, with a due regard to *verisimilitude*, it would not have excited suspicion, at least not to any great extent; but when, for sensational purposes, it dressed up its reports in the most outrageously absurd garb, it was natural that people should conclude that the whole thing was, if not absolutely fictitious, a gross exaggeration of facts. However, let all this pass. The HERALD has gained a great triumph, and deserves the congratulations it will now receive.

GOSSIP OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The *Elmira Gazette* says:—"The NEW YORK HERALD has sent an explorer in a canoe to trace out the source of the Mississippi. The man found one place where the river was so full of crooks and bends that he had to stop half an hour to let the compass catch up."

The *New Orleans Republican* states that newspaper and periodical publishers are hunting up Stanley, the HERALD correspondent on the Livingstone search, to open negotiations with him for sketches outside those which he will furnish exclusively to the HERALD. They are very anxious to know of the HERALD people in London where he may be found, and the next thing will be the search for Stanley.

The *Frederick City (Md.) Republican*, says it would ruin England if she should hire Dr. Livingstone to make his explorations at so much a month and "found."

Buttered watermelon is said to be a fashionable democratic dish since Grant Brown was seen using his butter in that way. "By the way," suggests the *Knoxville Chronicle*, "couldn't some of the democratic editors who publish falsehoods about the intemperate habits of Grant explain why Grant did that?"

Says the *Louisville Ledger*:—"The NEW YORK HERALD's exploring expedition in the Northwest has discovered where the Mississippi River takes its rise. The explorer, who thought he had discovered the source of the river is shown to have been mistaken. Itasca Lake is not the place—Dolly Varden Lake has the distinguished honor. It is situated in Cass county, Minnesota, and is scarcely one quarter of a mile in diameter and has an average depth of twelve feet."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Mayor J. M. Weightman, of Boston, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General F. A. Eggleston, of Georgia, is at the New York Hotel.

General George A. Sheridan, of New Orleans, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General W. B. Bate, of Tennessee, is journeying at the Grand Central Hotel.

General W. H. Payne and Judge James Keith, of Virginia, are at the New York Hotel.

Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Frank Blair yesterday arrived direct from St. Louis at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Senator says that Missouri is trumpeting the name of Greeley, and that he is her echo in *barre*.

Admiral Polo de Barnabe, the Spanish Minister, yesterday returned to Newport from the Clarendon Hotel.

Sir Antonio Brady, of England, and Rev. John B. Smith, of Scotland, who yesterday arrived on the steamship *Algeria*, are at the Brevoort House.

Congressman Peter M. Dox and ex-Congressman Eli S. Shorter, of Alabama, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The former of these gentlemen docks nothing from the strength of the democratic-republican party, and nothing shorter than the election of the Philosopher will satisfy the latter.

Senator Reuben E. Fenton is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gov. supports Mr. Greeley, and is every way disposed to be tormenting B'rian to the republicans. Good for Magoffin!

The ex-Emperor Napoleon is suffering from an attack of the gout.

Lord Tenterden, the British agent at Geneva, recently sprained his ankle, and now limps around with a stick. This is a case of direct damage.

Marshal Bazaine, who was lately suffering severely from acute rheumatism, is now rapidly recovering.

The Emperor of China's marriage is fixed for the 15th of the ninth Chinese moon.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the *Court Journal* says, will have an important position on the staff during the next autumn maneuvers.

Judge Keogh's popularity is on the wane in Ireland. In Tipperary particularly the feeling against him is very strong. Three monster meetings were held there recently to vindicate the clergy from his charges.

M. Guizot has written a letter to the Protestant Synod, in which he tenders his resignation as a member of that body, as follows:—"The fatigue which I feel does not permit me any longer to take part in the sittings and general discussions of the General Synod. It is not at eighty-four years of age that, after the labor of each day, a little rest in the evening is sufficient. I return thanks to God for having permitted me to near the close of my life to be called to testify my firm attachment to the Christian faith, and my confidence in the General Synod and the Reformed Church of France. I thank my colleagues, members of this august assembly, for the kindness with which they have received my free language. I respect their liberty as much as my own, even when their belief differs from mine, and I pray to God to pour His light on all their thoughts and resolutions in the work of Christian charity with which they are charged, and which inspires in all Christendom, in despite of the disputes which divide it, so great and legitimate an interest."

The Pope's recent speech, together with a note from Cardinal Antonelli, has been officially communicated to the Cabinet at Vienna. It is believed that no notice whatever will be taken of this communication beyond the acknowledgment of its receipt.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Steamship America at San Francisco with a Large Number of Passengers and Heavy Cargo.

Nativist Feeling Among the Chinese—Japanese Diplomacy and Material Progress at Home—Naval Movements—Imperialistic Resolutions in Japan—A Delicate Question of Difficulty with England.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1872. The steamship *America*, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived to-day.

She brought the following passengers for the east:—

FOR NEW YORK:—J. W. Goddard, U. S. N.; Mrs. Frederick West and Mrs. J. L. Brown. FOR PHILADELPHIA:—Mrs. William McGregor. FOR CHICAGO:—W. P. Stevenson. FOR OMAHA:—Captain A. Bloomfield. FOR ST. LOUIS:—J. H. Alden, W. E. Briggs and eleven Japanese officers.

Five hundred tons of tea were brought by the *America*, with the following news.

China.

SHANGHAI, June 12, 1872. An inflammatory proclamation was placarded in Hong Chow against foreigners, and on the remonstrance of Consul Lord with the authorities of Ningpo the proclamation was suppressed.

The transit pass question has been satisfactorily settled at Chinkiang, through the exertions of Consul Pinit.

It is reported that judgment in the collision case has been given against the steamship *Rona*.

Captain Blake, of the *Alaska*, is at Shanghai as the senior officer of the United States in China.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA, June 22—Noon. The *Mikado* leaves shortly on a tour of inspection to several ports, and on his return will depart for France, via the Suez Canal.

Terashima Tozo has been appointed Japanese Minister to London.

Yuzi, the late Governor of Jeddo, goes to Paris to prepare the way for His Majesty.

The Japanese fleet, consisting of three vessels, will shortly leave Hong Kong.

THE NAVY.

Katawawa, formerly Admiral-in-Chief of the late Tycoon, has been reappointed to that position.

MISSION TO EUROPE. Governor Ito, Okubo, Terashima-Tozo and Yuzi, with their attendants, leave for Europe by the steamer *America*.

FOREIGN DIPLOMACY. The application for a treaty with the United States has been refused until the other treaty powers are first visited.

HOME PROGRESS. The railroad to Singara, a distance of fifteen miles, is in working order, and takes well with the natives, although the rates are fifty cents and thirty-five cents, and the time occupied in the passage is fifty-five minutes.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT NIGATA, where some 40,000 persons, high and low, were implicated in an attempt to restore the late Tycoon, have been quelled after a loss of many killed.

A GRAND QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL ETIQUETTE. Mr. Watson, the new Chargé d'Affaires for England, refuses to meet the *Mikado* unless he stands in his presence instead of squatting down.

Terashima Tozo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, refuses to accede, and in consequence Mr. Watson will wait for instructions from home before he will present himself.

Terashima will not be received at London unless the question is settled.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FLAG. The United States frigate *Colorado* has sailed for Hakodadi, with General Canby on board, to take a look at Yezo and the Kurile Islands.

TREATY MEN HAVE DUTIES AS WELL AS RIGHTS. The Tunisian steamer *Zodia*, being now a treaty vessel and in debt, has been seized by the Japanese Governor. The Tunis officer has protested against the right of the seizure, and will hold the Japanese government responsible.

MARKETS. New silk has arrived at 700 per picul. The total settlements for the season were 14,700 bales, with but 100 bales in stock.

New tea is arriving freely, and is of superior quality. Business is brisk.

The steamer *America* has engaged freight enough to fill her, and three vessels have been engaged for San Francisco. Vessels are scarce.

The exports of tea to America from the 1st of July to date were 11,500,000 lbs.—2,000,000 lbs. less than last season.

A STRAW.

While on the New Jersey Central Railroad (smoking No. 75) a gentleman volunteered (just to pass the time) to take the number of votes in the car for the Presidential candidates, Grant and Greeley. The result was as follows, viz.:—Grant, 6; Greeley, 37; blanks, 5. This number refused to state.

YACHTING NOTES.

The third annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club comes off on the 23d of July. Fourteen yachts are to start in the race from South Brother Island to Sand's Point and return. The steamer *Port Lee* has been chartered and will accompany the yachts. The club has built a new club house on South Brother Island, which commands a fine view of that part of the Sound. The club anchorage is opposite the club house, between South Brother and Riker's Islands.

Yacht Juliette, formerly of E.Y.C., passed White-stone yesterday, en route for Newport.

Departures from New London. PRINCE OF WALES, NEW LONDON, July 13, 1872. Schooner yacht *Columbia*, N.Y.C., Mr. Lester Wallack, left at six A.M. for Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Schooner yacht *Fleeting*, N.Y.C., Mr. George Osgood, left at nine A.M. for New Bedford.

AQUATIC.

A Chance to Meet Ellis Ward—What Dick Risdon, the Backer of the "Rowing Family" is Willing to Do.

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